

the man who shot and killed the gambler Myles McDonnell in a fight at the Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, over a gambling transaction.

These prisoners were arraigned before Commissioner Shields on warrants charging them with conspiring to violate the act of March 1, 1909—the stringent anti-bucket shop law for the District of Columbia. All of the indictments handed down against the members of the three firms make this charge, which is based on the fact that all three firms had branch offices in the District. The Washington offices were raided yesterday.

The principal members of this firm in addition to those mentioned as under arrest are George G. Turner, Edward S. Boggs, the figurehead of the concern and a nephew of Premier Robert A. Gay, and William H. Lillis. These men are all under indictment and were being sought last night. Commissioner Shields held Robinson, Mayer and Preusser in \$5,000 bail each for examination on April 11. Bail was furnished. The prisoners were represented by Abe Gruber, who complained that the arrests had been made without warrant and that the "outrage" by the police was "another case for Gaylor." Agent Scarborough explained that the bench warrants issued in Washington had been delivered to Police Headquarters. He said also that if any more of the men wanted were arrested they would be taken to the nearest police station and locked up and no bail would be taken until they could be brought before a United States Commissioner.

THE CELLA SURRENDER.
While the members of Boggs & Co. were being arraigned the telephone bell rang and Commissioner Shields was called. He said that Scarborough was the man wanted and the Government agent heard a voice ask:

"If we come down and surrender will you see to it that we're not arrested before we get there?"

The men who wanted to know were Louis A. Cella and Angelo Cella, heads of the Standard Stock and Grain Dealers of Jersey City, the second of the three concerns for which the Government was gunning. The Cella brothers were told that their presence would be welcome, but that if they wanted to surrender without being arrested they'd have to beat the police to it.

The receiver at the other end of the line went up with a snap and in a very short time the brothers, having successfully dodged McConville and Nelson, were getting back their breath in Commissioner Shields's office. They were held in \$5,000 each on the conspiracy charge and their examination was set down for April 13. Howard Taylor, the lawyer retained by the Cella brothers, said that his clients were innocent and that the whole affair was "a terrible mistake."

The other members of the Standard Stock and Grain Dealers and Edward Altemus, Oscar J. Rappaport and Samuel Raymond. They are all under Federal indictment.

The news that Uncle Sam was going raiding leaked out on Monday, and when the officers dropped in at the headquarters of the Standard Stock and Grain Dealers they found the place closed up. One of the agents of the Department of Justice said that he had learned that the Cella brothers had transferred their business to Baltimore and had opened in the Equitable Building. But they happened to be in New York and heard promptly of the proceedings before Commissioner Shields.

CELLA IS A KING PIN.

Louis A. Cella has been seen around the offices of the concern for many months, so far as could be learned yesterday. He is one of the biggest bucket shop operators in the country and is a member of the Cella-Adler-Tilles combination, more generally known as the Cella Commission Company. This company operates a string of bucket shops from its headquarters in St. Louis, the home of the Cella brothers. The wires maintained by this outfit are thickest in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Missouri and throughout the cotton belt. It was only in the last three years that they began to operate heavily in the Eastern States. The stock transfer law is said to have been the bar which kept them out of this State.

Louis A. Cella is even more widely known on the racetracks than in the bucket shop world. He introduced syndicate bookmaking into the East, through his great amount of capital at his disposal, ten or fifteen books in a ring, and being able to control the odds on horses to a considerable extent. He practically owns several racetracks in the West and is a rich man. In 1907 he tried to get into the Metropolitan Turf Association, the association of the biggest bookmakers in the country, but they blackballed him.

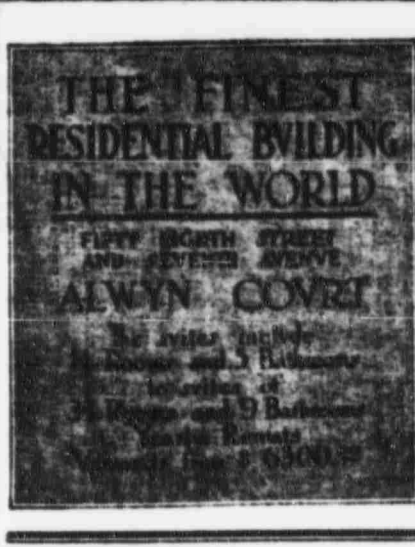
The branches of the Cella combination, of which the Standard Stock and Grain Dealers is said by the police to be one, operate their best "plants" through spurious boards of trade in several big cities of the country. They used a fake board in Kansas City, another in Philadelphia and another in Minneapolis.

The Cella branches have frequently been in hot water with the authorities. In defending a suit brought in a United States Court in Arkansas against the Cella Commission Company the outfit pleaded that it was a gambling concern. Equally the Cella have met prosecution for lack of legitimacy. They have pointed to their membership in boards of trade, their "plants" in various cities, and to the fact that they were "boards of trade" to prove that the "boards of trade" were merely quotation takers. Quotations are the steam in the boilers of bucket shops.

If the Cella brothers made the shift to Baltimore as the officers have believed, it was a jump from the frying pan into the fire for Baltimore is the headquarters of the third of the big bucket shop firms whose members are under indictment. This is the firm of Price & Co., and the principal members are William B. Price, Virgil P. Randolph, Henry M. Randolph, Frank J. Stum, Harry R. Stum, and Edward Altemus. These men are all under indictment. The men who ran the Washington branches for the three firms are said to be Henry R. Dwyer for the Cella and K. W. Taylor for Boggs & Co. and Price & Co.

THE CROOKS' EXCHANGE IN PHILADELPHIA.
When the Department of Justice's new secret service got to work on the bucket shop problem two months ago one of the first things to which they turned their attention was the Philadelphia office of which the three firms whose main offices were raided yesterday are members. Here is what one of the agents of the Department of Justice has to say about the exchange:

This exchange was chartered under the laws of Pennsylvania in 1912. Originally the real object of the exchange was for the purpose of furnishing and making a fictitious market for the stocks of certain visionary mining companies. Among the original members were William



H. McNeill, J. B. Kellogg, Larry Summerfield and J. Huntington Davis, notorious swindlers and confidence men, three of whom are now serving terms in the penitentiary. Later the control of the exchange passed into the hands of the notorious bucket shop concern, Haight & Freese. The report goes on to say that at present Boggs & Co. control the Philadelphia Consolidated and described the place as follows:

"The exchange is now located at 412 Walnut street. It occupies a large room, perhaps 20 by 30 feet. There are three telephone booths on the floor of the exchange and connections for four telegraph instruments. The average attendance of brokers on the floor during trading hours is from eight to ten. Each of these men represents a large bucket shop, and they are supposed to trade in upward of 300,000 shares of stock each day, 90 per cent of the trading being done in ten share lots.

"During trading hours, in contrast to the noisy condition prevailing on the floor of a legitimate stock exchange, profound quiet reigns on the floor of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of Philadelphia. The trading, or alleged trading, is done in ordinary conversational tones during a lull in the usual pinocchio game. When a stranger enters the room, the pinocchio deck is thrown down, the telegraph instruments begin to click and the brokers shout loudly across the room to one another."

As to the present control of the "exchange," George G. Turner's activities date back at least as far as the days of the Haight & Freese Company, in which he was concerned under the name of Charles G. Turner. When that concern was driven out of business, Turner and William H. Lillis organized another and similar concern, which they termed "John A. Boardman & Co." Turner took the Philadelphia branch for his own and Lillis retained the New York branch. The Philadelphia branch was the one which was raided yesterday. Turner and Lillis and two others, but the case didn't hold and the shop opened up for business the very next day and kept right on doing business until November, 1909, when it was closed by a Federal injunction.

Senator Cassidy's anti-bucketshop law went into effect on September 1, 1909. This law, it was thought, would have a deterrent effect on the brotherhood, but Turner, with the help of lawyers devised a means of getting around it, and when he was indicted on a conspiracy charge, he turned to the Philadelphia Consolidated and Philadelphia office of the Cassidy law would not be operative against him.

NEW YORK LEGISLATOR CREDITED WITH AN INTEREST.

When Boggs & Co. started the New York exchanges felt morally certain that there was a leak somewhere in the quotation service and that Boggs & Co. were getting their information from a source within the office of one Consolidated Exchange firm which was suspected of furnishing these quotations to Boggs & Co. and to the other bucket shops.

Turner was supposed to be furnishing the bogus exchange in Philadelphia with its quotations. It was said that Turner, besides retaining the control of the New York enterprise by three men—Preusser, Mayer and a well known New York legislator, Louis A. Cella, was also connected with the Philadelphia Consolidated Exchange as a sufficient protection for Turner and his crowd from the State laws and the Federal laws. It was said that Turner, so far as the regular exchange were concerned, was a bad job that couldn't be helped.

In the matter of profits it is said that Turner, besides the stock market, had a large share in the profits of the bucket shops. Boggs & Co.'s customers were on the bull side of the market to the tune of about 125,000 shares. The market dropped and the bucket shop operators were left with a large loss.

Edward Weldon, the backer of Price & Co., was formerly a partner of E. E. Smathers. The combination of Turner and Smathers had a large number of connections of considerable importance.

NO PAYING BUSINESS.
Boggs & Co., according to the Government's information, have 100 correspondents in various cities and lease thousands of lines of wire. The New York office has eighty correspondents and 11,000 miles of private wire and the Standard Stock and Grain Dealers have ninety correspondents and a big mileage of leased wire.

The following partial list of Boggs & Co.'s correspondents:
J. P. Cowley, 1941 Marbury Building, Thirty-fourth street and Sixth avenue, New York; K. J. Bristle, 22 State street, Albany; Bristol & Co., Room 6, Arcade, Saratoga; Frank W. Strout, box 707, Danbury, Conn.; G. G. Chamberlain, box 23, Ansonia, Conn.; H. D. Norton, box 2, Meriden, Conn.; F. E. Peabody, 100 Main street, Bridgeport, Conn.; Voyer & Kinsley, New Britain, Conn.; Isidor Olsen, 900 to 904 South street, Peabody, C. F. Porter, corner Warren and Sixth streets, Hudson, N. Y.; G. L. White & Co., 198 Market street, Newark, N. J.; E. K. Taylor & Co., 100 Eighth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Snyder & Wall, 120 Washington street, Hoboken, E. M. Toney & Co., 1414 South Penn street, Philadelphia; John P. Fink, 104 United Bank Building, Paterson, N. J.; Paige & Carden, 100 Foughkeepsie, N. Y.; J. E. Maillet, 424 Broadway, Albany, A. L. Herford & Co., 210 and 212 Equitable Building, Baltimore.

Boggs & Co., so the Department of Justice agents say, also heard that something was about to drop and began closing up some of their branches before the Government started raiding. Among the places closed was the branch in the Marbury Building, which is said to have had a very large number of women customers.

HAD A TIP IN JERSEY CITY.
The "Standard Stock and Grain Dealers" has quarters on the fourth floor of the Lincoln Trust Company Building at 76 Montgomery street, Jersey City. Samuel Raymond, according to the Jersey City police, was the head of the concern, which is a branch of the Cella Commission Company. Edward Altemus was the manager and Robert Hall was chief clerk. The business was conducted in six rooms with a staff of five telegraph operators and twenty-eight clerks and officeboys. Hall was settled thickly over the long

tables, the blackboards, the telegraph instruments, the tickers and the phones. The Standard Stock and Grain Dealers has been doing no business since January 27, when Capt. James F. Larkin, chief of the Jersey City detection bureau, and Capt. Tim Murphy of the City Hall station raided the outfit on the complaint of Thomas J. Hayes, a broker of 3 Riverside street, Rochester, N. Y., who charged that the company had stolen him out of money due him and had out of his wire.

Altemus, the only principal on hand when the raid was made, was arrested, with the whole office force on the charge of keeping a house for gaming. He is now out on bail. That wasn't the first time the concern had been visited by the police. A raid was made in October, 1909, and Altemus got a temporary release from the Chancery Court restraining the police from interfering with the concern's business except on properly executed warrants. John H. Lippincott, president of the police board, thereupon instructed the police to raid the place every day, since it was not difficult to obtain warrants, and keep the Standard from doing business. On January 28, Larkin and Murphy with a squad of detectives made another call. They found the place dismantled and Altemus sitting at his desk. A lone porter was sweeping out.

That was the situation yesterday, except that there was no Altemus on hand. The lone porter, a colored man of the name of Bill Jackson, was propped back in a chair reading the light news in an evening paper. The room looked as if they hadn't been used for weeks.

"Where's your boss?" Jackson was asked.

"Gone to Baltimore," said Mr. Jackson. "They was wanned last Saturday."

"Don't know, sah. Mr. Altemus and Mr. Raymond and Mr. Hall ain't been round this place since last Saturday when the wahnin came. I was told they went to Baltimore."

The porter said he was leaving around taking care of the telegraph instruments and the phones and the furniture and waiting for orders from some member of the firm as to what to do with the property. He said he expected to get word pretty soon from somebody in Baltimore or Washington.

The Standard Stock and Grain Dealers has been doing business for about three years, an account consisting according to the police authorities of Jersey City, who have kept tabs on this institution pretty closely. Altemus, the manager of the concern, said when he was pinched by the Jersey police a few weeks ago that all of the firm's "correspondents" lived out of the city. Their wires covered almost every city of importance in the State of New York and reached widely throughout New Jersey.

TO WASHINGTON FOR TRIAL.
As all of the men indicted are charged with a conspiracy to violate the laws of the United States and the acts are charged to have taken place in the District of Columbia, the Department of Justice believes that it can bring the men to Washington for trial as responsible for the acts of their Washington agents.

Under the decision in the cotton leaf case, by this decision it is only necessary for the Government to show that the men in custody are the ones named in the indictments in order to send them to Washington. It is not likely that the men who were arrested yesterday will submit without a fight, which may be carried even to the Supreme Court of the United States.

STATEMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
WASHINGTON, April 2.—This statement was given out this morning by the Department of Justice.

"The Grand Jury for the District of Columbia to-day returned three indictments in connection with the operation of bucket shops in the State of New York. In the first indictment Richard E. Preusser, Geo. Mayer, George Turner, William H. Lillis, Oliver J. Robinson, Edward W. Stum, Harry R. Stum, Robert A. Guy, Al Ford, Marshall F. Parrish, Edward E. Taylor and Harry Johnson are engaged with conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States in violation of section 544 of the Revised Statutes and the act of March 1, 1909, which makes unlawful the keeping of bucket shops in the District of Columbia.

Taylor maintained two offices in Washington and was the correspondent here for Edward S. Boggs & Co., of 47 Broadway, New York. Harry Johnson was a telegrapher in the employ of Taylor. Preusser, Turner, Lillis, Owens, Mayer and Guy are associated with the firm of Edward S. Boggs & Co. at New York. This firm, as well as the other two, is alleged to have bought and sold securities through the Consolidated Stock Exchange of Philadelphia, and through the Philadelphia Consolidated Stock Exchange.

The evidence before the Grand Jury tended to show that this exchange was simply a cover maintained to enable operators of bucket shops to conceal the real nature of their operations.

Preusser is reported to be a notorious gambler who was convicted of the murder of Myles McDonnell, and was confined for a year in an institution for insane convicts.

Mayer is a well known bookmaker, and Turner is said to have been convicted of the murder of Myles McDonnell, and was confined for a year in an institution for insane convicts.

In the second indictment Edward Altemus, Louis Cella, Angelo Cella, Samuel Raymond, Oscar J. Rappaport, Robert Hall, Harry R. Stum, Harry R. Stum, and Edward Altemus are charged with conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States in violation of section 544 of the Revised Statutes and the act of March 1, 1909, which makes unlawful the keeping of bucket shops in the District of Columbia.

The third indictment William B. Price, Virgil P. Randolph, Henry M. Randolph, Joseph C. Stum, Harry R. Stum, and Edward Altemus are charged with conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States in violation of section 544 of the Revised Statutes and the act of March 1, 1909, which makes unlawful the keeping of bucket shops in the District of Columbia.

The total number of offices maintained by the three concerns whose principal members have been indicted amounts to about 250 and the territory covered by them ranges from New England to Oklahoma. A representative of Price & Co. has been convicted of running a bucket shop at Norfolk, Va., and the indicted men connected with the Price concern is a fugitive from justice in another jurisdiction.

The investigation began late in February, and on March 4 the local authorities raided the branch offices of Boggs & Co. and of the Standard Stock and Grain Dealers in Washington. Several customers of the three firms and minor employees have been before the Federal Grand Jury here.

Some day on the part of the Attorney-General is expected when he gets a ruling from the Supreme Court as to the Sherman anti-trust law in the tobacco trust and Standard Oil cases.

The action against the alleged bucket shop men is the first fruit of the Bureau of investigation which was established for the Department of Justice after Congress had limited the powers of the secret-service force in making investigations.

ARRESTS IN OTHER CITIES.

Lively Time in Philadelphia.—Mr. Owens of New York Gets Caught.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Six men were captured in the net which the Federal Department of Justice has spread in its crusade against alleged bucket shops when Federal agents made their raid in this city to-day.

On the floor of the "Con" Exchange at 422 Walnut street, these men were taken into custody: Marshall F. Parrish, secretary and reputed head of the "Con" Exchange; George Turner of Boggs & Co., who gave his address as Seventy-ninth street and Broadway, New York; Thomas H. Campbell, representative of Price & Co.; Harry C. Stum, representing the Standard Stock and Grain Dealers, and a member of the firm of Harvey & Stum of Fourth and Walnut streets. In the office of Boggs & Co., at 411 Walnut street, were arrested Harry Owens, New York, and Al Ford, a telegrapher.

The number of arrests was one more than had been expected. Owens, it appears, is attached to the New York office of Boggs & Co., but from somewhere the tip leaked out that the raid was to be made in that city. Foreknowledge that a raid was to be made here also was not obtained, it seems, and Owens came to Philadelphia, arriving only a short time before the Federal agents entered the place.

Each of the prisoners was held under \$2,500 bail for a further hearing on next Friday by United States Commissioner Craig in the Post Office Building. Bail was obtained in each case after considerable difficulty.

The raids were made by Deputy Marshal Peter D. Helms, Chief Postal Inspector Corley and Deputy Postal Inspectors Furness and Dunn. Eleven o'clock was the hour set for the raid in Philadelphia and promptly at that time the inspectors entered the "Con" Exchange. They were accompanied by a former employee of one of the concerns, who has been of considerable value to the Government in making out its case.

On the floor of the exchange were perhaps a dozen or fifteen operators and telegraphers. One of them recognized the man who accompanied the Federal officers and there was a forward movement as though to attack him.

Instantly orders were given that all telegraphers should leave their instruments and that no one should approach a telephone. This was part of the plan to prevent the Philadelphia Exchange members from notifying any of its associated offices. The warrants were served and the prisoners prepared to accompany the officers.

Before leaving the "Con" Exchange the doors of the place were locked. The agents with their prisoners then went to the offices of Boggs & Co., 411 Walnut street. A dozen or more patrons of the concern were in the office when the party arrived. These were ordered out and Ford and Owens were taken into custody.

Both in the "Con" Exchange and in the office of Boggs & Co. Inspector Corley seized all the books, which he could find covering supposed transactions during the period covered by the indictments. He said it was difficult in this proceeding, which he said was of great significance to the Government's case, to give up a certain book to one of several pages of it and thrust them in his pocket. Instantly the Government men seized the books and went on to the next office.

The arrest of Marshall F. Parrish, the secretary and reputed head of the Philadelphia "Con" Exchange, resulted from the raid on the office of William B. Price & Co. in New York. Parrish is alleged to have been involved in the conspiracy.

"Similarly enough none of the three concerns implicated in the raids has an office in New York. Their headquarters are alleged to have been consumed through the concerns of Henry R. Dwyer and Harry R. Stum. Those who were arrested in New York, however, were said to have been of great significance to the Government's case.

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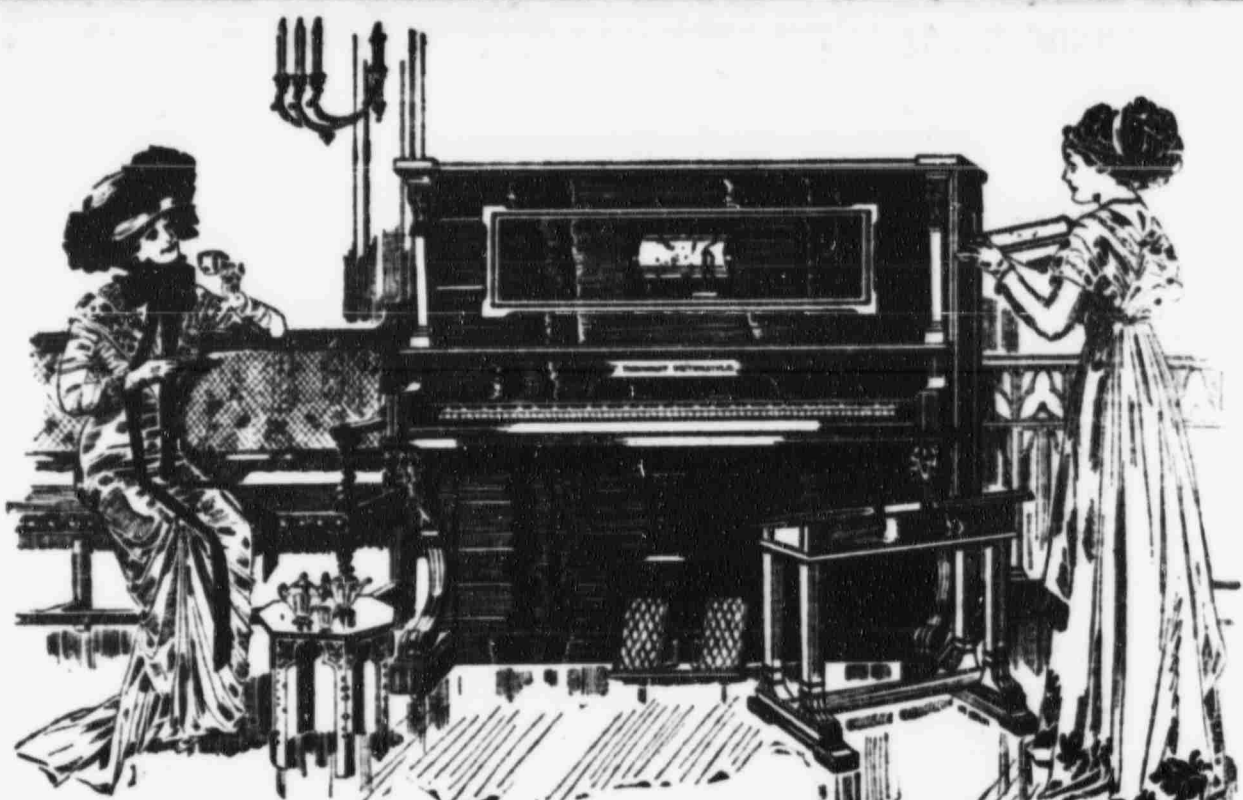
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